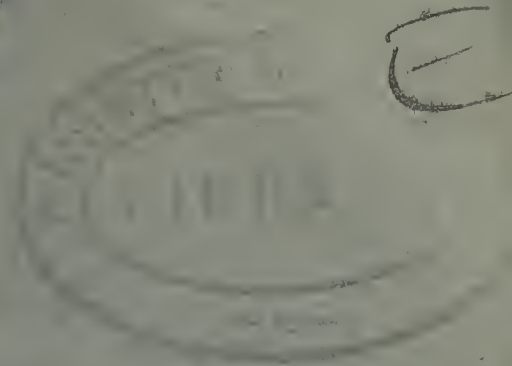


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ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

HEALTHINESS OF THE CITIZENS

AND ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

CITY & COUNTY OF NORWICH

FOR THE YEAR

1925,

BY

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

NORWICH:

Gibbs & Waller, Ltd., The Colegate Press, Calvert Street.

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Maternity & Child Welfare Committee.

As above, with the addition of MRS. CLIFTON and
MRS. A. E. KENT.

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PREFACE.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I submit, as your Medical Officer of Health, my last Annual Report, for the year 1925. In the Circular 648 the Ministry of Health again has issued to Medical Officers of Health certain suggestions and regulations as to the methods of compilation to be followed, and the materials to be used, in composing an Annual Report; and, although neither the headings nor the order in which they are placed are what I should adopt myself, still, in the body of this Report I have, as far as practicable, endeavoured to comply with the suggestions and requisitions under their specified headings: but I adhere to the practice, I have followed in previous years, of giving a general summary and introduction; and to leave the enquirer after special information to pursue his own investigation, aided by the index I have provided, of the subject matter presented. I shall be well satisfied if the average citizen not only will read, but also mentally will digest this preface.

The *birth-rate* for the year (1925), 17·7 per thousand of the population, *at all ages*, was slightly in advance of that for 1924 (17·5); but below the averaged birth-rate for the 105 great towns, viz., 18·8 per 1000. A satisfactory additional saving of infant life too, as compared with 1924, took place, *the infantile mortality rate*, 58·1 per 1000 births, being 3·3 per 1000 births below that for 1924; of the children born there was a majority of males (13); in 1924 a majority of 15 females; 103 of the infants born were known to be illegitimate—17 more than in 1924. The mortality rate of these illegitimate infants was, as is usual, higher than that for those born in lawful wedlock. The infantile mortality rate for the illegitimate being 68 per 1000 births, the corresponding rate for the legitimate infants being 57·6 per 1000 births.

The *gross recorded death-rate*, 12·0 per 1000 of the population at all ages, is practically the same as that for the 105 great towns, viz., 12·2. The “corrected” death-rate works out at 10·4. The special death-rate for *diarrhœal diseases up to 2 years of age*, 3·6 per 1000 births, is much lower than the averaged rate for the 105 great towns, viz., 10·8 per 1000 births.

Maternity and Child Welfare Work. Despite continued uncertainty as to our final settlement I have again to record success at our Maternity Institution, and even more markedly with our Infant Welfare Clinics—held at present at the Martineau Hall, Colegate. When we have a new Maternity Hospital we shall remove our beds to it from Pottergate, which probably will remain the residence for our “district” midwives. Of the character of the accommodation needed efficiently to cope with our Infant Welfare work some idea will be formed when I state in 1925 the average number of infants brought to each of our 152 Clinics was 69, that the total attendances numbered over 10,000, and that 1038 new babies were brought during the year. A record of which we very properly may be proud.

Notification of Births Acts. Under its provisions I received notification of 89 per cent. of the births that took place in the City last year. I do not concern myself greatly over a birth not being notified *when a doctor is present at it*. Notification in these circumstances is rather a matter for the consciences of the doctor and the parent; is dependent upon their personal apprehension of the obligations of the decent citizenship of ready compliance with the law of the land, than a matter of pressing need. I do not therefore advise prosecution for non-notification under such circumstances: a patient, if improvident philosopher, I prefer to rely upon the orderly progression of more enlightened conceptions of civic duty, and am encouraged to find the practice of notification being more generally followed by the younger doctors. In the case of births taking place *when no doctor is present* I have the house visited by the Inspector of Midwives, and should the mother be in need of it, provide milk free; and *when the midwife has ceased attendance*, direct the Health Visitor for the district to maintain a tactful visitation and oversight of the child up to the age of five—when it passes into the charge of the Education Committee. The Health Visitor represents the interest which the whole community takes in the welfare of these, the most helpless of its members, and this interest, *exhibited with discretion*, is of real value to the well-meaning, but often ill-informed parent, and is also efficacious as a restraint upon, and for the reproof and admonition of the indifferent and the indolent. Burke’s words, in this connection, merit a renewed quotation, viz., that we represent “a partnership between those who are living and those who are dead, and those who are yet to be born,” and by remembering this to avoid in the present, the mistakes of the past, and so to pave the way to a more provident future. The Health Visitors (who also act as School Nurses) paid 18,168 visits and re-visits to houses—6463 of them in connection with Medical Inspections in the Schools. Of 1464 newly-born infants visited by them, 1290 were being fed from the

breast ; 57 from breast *and* bottle ; 16 from breast *and* spoon ; and 101 from a bottle. 31 of the infants were ailing at the time of the first visit. Altogether 8054 visits were paid to infants. 1348 of the mothers were reported to be "healthy" ; 94 "delicate," and 18 "badly nourished," and for these latter, as far as practicable, aid was obtained. In 171 instances the Health Visitors got bad methods in feeding changed. 40 still-births were notified and specially reported upon ; and there were 21 sets of twins—5 less than in the previous year, and 2 sets of triplets. 291 infants were, for varying periods, fed with dried milk—these infants being brought to the welfare clinics once a fortnight, and the general condition, weight, etc., noted. The results of this feeding with dried milk, on the whole, have been satisfactory—in some instances quite remarkably so. 16·1 per cent. of the dwellings visited by the Health Visitors possessed only one bedroom, and this had an averaged population of 4·6 persons ; 38·0 per cent. had 2 bedrooms with an averaged population of 2·9 persons per room ; 40·2 per cent. had 3 bedrooms with 1·9 persons per room ; 2·9 per cent. had 4 rooms with 1·9 persons per room. In 2·8 per cent. of the houses visited families were using one room for living and sleeping.

Milk (Supply to Nursing and Expectant Mothers and Children). During the year 11,923 pints of milk were ordered, 7231 pints for nursing and expectant mothers, and 4692 for children under 5 years of age. The practice I have followed in distributing milk has been when a recommendation is received—whether from an outside practitioner, midwife, or other person, or from the doctors attached to the Ante-natal and Infant Welfare Clinics, or from the Matron of the Maternity Institute or a Health Visitor, is to have particulars furnished of the size of the family, the amount of the income, rent, etc. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee adopted, *after deducting the rent*, as a standard justifying the supplying milk at less than cost, or free of cost—an income of less than 10/- per head per week for every member of the family ; and I believe that this has worked out very fairly. I have applied the same standard in dealing with applications for the supply of dried milk, having found instances of people obtaining milk whose circumstances did not warrant the accordance of the privilege. I believe that we are subject now to little imposition, and that little certainly not for long ; as in cases where there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the information supplied I make confidential enquiries from employers as to the wages, etc., received, and almost invariably am favoured with prompt and courteous responses. 8978 packets of dried milk were distributed during the year—6624 free and the remainder paid for wholly or in part. It will be realised that the investigation and signing of these orders takes time.

At and from the Maternity Institution 369 confinements were attended—176 in the wards. 246 of the mothers attended the Ante-Natal Clinics. Of the mothers admitted to the Institution 144 were delivered by the midwives and 32 by doctors. Medical help was called in 31 cases—3 for infants. There were 12 stillbirths and 2 babies died within 10 days of birth (marasmus). The average duration of stay was 13 days. Fees charged—for district—first cases 25/- and others 20/-; for ward cases 6/- per day. (In special cases the Committee remits fees wholly or in part)

Re School Medical Work—Inspection of some 7415 children in the Elementary Schools revealed defects sufficiently serious to need medical treatment in 1099 or 14·8 per cent. The principal defects were as usual, naso-pharyngeal obstruction (adenoids and enlarged tonsils) 492, defects of vision 628, skin diseases 764, and ear disease and deafness 213. By the end of the year 80·6 per cent. had been treated. In the Secondary Schools 432 girls and 631 boys were examined. 123 or 11·6 per cent. of these were found to need medical treatment, and by the end of the year 77 or 62·6 per cent. had received it. There were 6481 attendances by children at the School Clinics, and 6264 applications of various forms of treatment for minor ailments; 2295 attendances were registered in the Ringworm Clinic—this disease gradually is declining. The School Dental Officers find defects in 55·6 per cent. of all the children examined. That percentage rate applied to the whole School population means that 9000 children in the schools need dental treatment. With the appointment of the second Dental Officer a higher percentage, than previously was possible, now receives treatment, and I am hopeful that arrears ultimately will be overtaken. Last year 6797 children were treated.

Tuberculous Diseases.—There were 172 notifications sent in (4 of a confidential character), 139 of tuberculosis of the lungs (Phthisis), and 33 of other forms—(in 1924 there were 135 lung and 32 other forms). 52·3 per cent. of the notified cases were males and 47·7 per cent. females: 44·8 per cent. married, 51·1 per cent. single and 4·1 per cent. widows or widowers. Information obtained from 141 of the cases revealed evidence of family taint in 32·6 per cent. At the time of the first visit 43·3 per cent. (of these 141) occupied a separate bedroom, 13·4 a separate bed in a double bedded room, and 43·3 per cent. shared a bed with another person—presumptively non-tuberculous. 62·4 per cent. were insured, 32·6 per cent. dependents of insured persons, and 5 per cent. uninsured. The deaths from Phthisis numbered 117, representing a death-rate of 0·94 per 1000, and from other tuberculous diseases 22 (death-rate 0·18 per 1000). In 1924 the corresponding figures were 121 and 30. Dr. Fisher (Tuberculosis Officer) made

1449 examinations of 600 persons—1016 at the Clinics held at Churchman House and 433 at the patients' homes: of these 600 persons 402 were adults and 167 children and 31 "contacts" (22 adults and 9 children). Miss Duncan, the Special Health Visitor, paid 1600 visits to the homes of the tuberculous. 147 persons, including 46 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary cases which were admitted in 1924 and continued treatment in 1925, were sent to hospital, sanatorium or colony, 136 of them for pulmonary and 11 for non-pulmonary affections; 39 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary in addition to the foregoing were admitted to the Norwich Poor Law Infirmary, making a total of 189 receiving Institutional treatment for the year. On Dr. Fisher's recommendations I gave orders for 17,116½ pints of milk as "extra nourishment" for tuberculous people.

Infectious Diseases. There was more of Enteric Fever, Puerperal Fever and Erysipelas in 1925 than in 1924; and less of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Pneumonia, Encephalitis Lethargica and Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Venereal Diseases. The situation in Norwich is tolerably satisfactory. The attendance of new cases at the Clinics has not increased; but so far as I can judge there has not been any increase in disease. To one whose training and professional bias is all in favour of prevention the practical limitation of effort to instruction *re* danger, moral suasion, and the provision of treatment, is not satisfactory. Yet to deal with this matter effectively one has to incur the possibility, and certainly the imputation, of contributing to promiscuity; and one cannot, and certainly I do not wonder that Health Committees, representing as they do varying mental attitudes, feel impelled very carefully to feel their way. I am satisfied that instruction, as to danger, and moral exhortations, materially will not effect, for the existing generation, any satisfactory result—human nature being what it is, and the sexual remaining one of its most powerful impulses; but that instruction plus training of the faculty of *self-control from early life*, will; and a man of from 20 to 30 will be able to control the sexual, because from childhood he has been trained and taught to control his selfish (non-sexual) impulses—in short has learned to exercise, and by exercising, to strengthen self-control. It will be a long up-hill fight, and for the welfare of the race I am satisfied that it will have to be fought. But here and now it is the folk who have never been made to practice self-control in non-sexual impulses who naturally are incapable of controlling the sexual, and are to be pitied, even while they are dreaded; and whose up-bringers are yet more to be blamed. And in fairness something must be attributed to the eluctible Intelligence which animates

“this universal Frame”—for as Bacon puts it—“I had rather believe all the Fables in the Legend, and the Talmud, and the Alcoran than that this universal Frame is without a Minde”—when we find human beings possessed by instinctive impulses of such imperiousness that in all known ages men and women have been found to risk even their existence for the satisfaction of them.

1047 V.D. specimens were sent to the laboratory at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, 671 from the Clinics. 408 persons were attending the Clinics on the 1st of January, 1925, and 137 new cases were seen during the year. I think the question of lectures, accompanied by films, as preventive propaganda work one deserving our serious consideration.

Re Isolation Hospital.—458 (15 from outside) patients were admitted during the year—328 less than in 1924. These, with 65 who already were inmates on January 1st, make a grand total of 523 treated. The average daily number was 40 (maximum 71 and minimum 18). The death-rate from all diseases was 5·5 per cent. The provision of additional accommodation for staff, and of cubicles for patients will add greatly to the efficiency of this Institution.

Re Housing.—The scarcity of houses was not sensibly diminished throughout the year—573 of all types were erected; 386 of these 573 new houses were erected as an instalment of the Council's Housing Schemes. This persisting scarcity of houses compels us to tolerate the continued occupation of numbers of undesirable habitations, prevents closure, and intensifies overcrowding. As in previous years, I again note a characteristic of much of the house property in this city, viz., its *worn-up* condition, which makes reparation hopelessly unprofitable.

Re Blind Persons Act.—On 31st December there were 169 persons on the register: 90 males and 79 females. The Home Teacher paid 965 visits to certain of these during the year. She obtained a grant of £5 for wool from the Gardiner's Trust Society for 1 person. Four persons are being taught Braille and Moon Type; others have been helped to become more proficient. She assists with their knitting, reads to some, takes others out, writes letters and fills in pension forms; some she has taken to procure medical attention. Two persons are being taught rug-making. Under the Council's Scheme 12 men, 10 basket and 2 mat makers, were employed at the Norwich Institution for the Blind; 6 persons—5 men and 1 female—are undergoing training—6 persons work at home, knitting, mat-making, boot repairing and at

carpentry. Most of the products are sold privately. In one case the Norwich Institution supplies the material and pays for the making of the articles. The total number of blind persons in employment is 32. 16 children are being maintained and educated in special schools. 2 children under school age are visited by the District Health Visitors, and their home conditions are satisfactory.

The Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector summarizes the sanitary work carried out during the year, and states what has been done to maintain a satisfactory condition and to improve the general sanitation of factories and workshops, dairies, cowsheds, milkshops, and common lodging-houses, etc. It also enumerates the results of analyses of samples of food and drugs and of prosecutions for adulteration thereof; and the amounts and sorts of food which have been destroyed as being unfit for human consumption.

I am happy in being able to record ready and willing services from, and make grateful acknowledgment to, the entire Staff of the Public Health Department.

(Signed)

H. COOPER PATTIN.

N.B.—The General Strike has caused delay in the issue of this Report.

March 31st, 1926.

P.S.—It is of interest to myself to state that in my first year of service and in my last the birth rates were 30·8 and 17·7 per 1000; the corrected death rates 18·1 and 10·4 per 1000. The infantile mortality rates 196·25 and 58·1 per 1000 births; the death rates from Tuberculous Diseases 2·4 and 1·1 per 1000. The notifications of Enteric (Typhoid) Fever 314—with 36 deaths and 14 with 2 deaths—of Puerperal Fever, 15 with 10 deaths and 9 with 3 deaths.

SURVEY REPORT, 1925.

Compiled in the order set out in the Ministry of Health's Circular 648.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	7,898
Population (Census 1921)		...	...	...	120,661
„	—Estimated, 1925—For Birth Rate			...	124,200	
„	„	„	„	Death „	...	124,000

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.* The geological construction of the soil underlying the City is simple in character: the higher levels are made up of glacial beds, through which the valleys have been excavated—exposing at their margins the crag formation and chalk; gravel and alluvial deposits occupying the lower levels. The chalk, which is nearly 1200 feet in depth, underlies practically the whole City, comes to the surface in the Market Place and in other parts at a similar level, and may be reached at no great depths in all parts of the City. The order of the succession of the glacial and crag beds is shewn in excavations on the sides of the high ground surmounted by Mousehold Heath, between which Heath (immortalized in paint by old Crome, and in prose by George Borrow) and the main portion of the City, winds staidly the Wensum to join, at the outskirts, its consort the Yare. Except for some layers of peat in the valley, and a bed of brick-earth over part of the higher ground (*e.g.*, near the Victoria Station) the soil of the City is of a porous character, and much percolation of fluids takes place. The surface of the City generally has an undulating character, with some low lying section, and the trend of the drainage of the greater portion of the inhabited area is toward the Wensum.

* Compiled from information contributed by the late F. W. Harmer. F.G.S.

Number of inhabited houses (1921) ... 28,431

Number of families, separate occupiers (1921) ... 29,369

Rateable value (1926) £626,951: sum represented by a penny rate (1926) £2350.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS. "Social conditions" it is not easy adequately to depict: part of the city's charm as a place of residence, depends upon its historic associations and venerable antiquity; part upon its geographical position and winsome surroundings; part upon its clear atmosphere, and its relatively dry and bracing climate; and most of all upon its urbane, and good looking (due largely to racial admixture in the part) inhabitants. In association with the foregoing allurements, mention very properly may be adventured that, from Evelyn's days, Norwich has been known as the City of Gardens. *The chief occupations* of such of its inhabitants as have to labour for their livelihood (and Norwich is a place in which it is easier to *live a life* than to make a profligate livelihood—wise men proverbially are found in the East, and statistically it has been shewn that, proportionally with population more brain power has been produced in East Anglia, where people have time to, and do think, than in any other portion of the kingdom) the chief occupations are boot making, and particularly feminine foot gear, mustard and starch manufacture, brewing beer, motor and electrical engines, aeroplanes and bungalow construction, galvanizing iron wire, cocoa, chocolate, biscuits—"Norwich biscuits" being a speciality—and aerated waters production; banking, life, fire and accident assurance and insurance—(the Norwich offices being of the best, and as well as of the best known) restricted teaching and copious preaching.

INFLUENCE OF ANY PARTICULAR OCCUPATION ON PUBLIC HEALTH. The boot industry, last year, contributed 15 per cent. of the phthisical cases; partly this is due to the propensity of the less strenuous to take up that occupation.

VITAL STATISTICS. The *birth rate* for 1925 was 17·7 per 1000, and the *gross recorded death rate* 12·0 per 1000; for the last five years inclusive of 1925 these averaged 19·3 and 11·6 per 1000. The *infantile mortality rates* were for 1925 for the legitimately born 57·6 and for the illegitimate 68 per 1000 births: for the last five years these rates averaged 65·0 and 92·5 respectively. The *deaths from diarrhæal diseases up to 2 years of age* in 1925 numbered 8: for the last five years this number (averaged) 10. The *deaths from measles* (all ages) in 1925 numbered 12, in the last five years (averaged) 8. The *deaths from Whooping Cough* (all ages) in 1925 numbered 18, and in the last five years (averaged) 13.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS. In 1925 89 per cent, of the births were notified, and in the last five years (averaged) 80. *Number of women dying in, or in consequence of child-birth* in 1925 from sepsis 3, other causes 4, and in the last five years (averaged) 3 and 3·8.

Number of deaths from all Tuberculous Diseases in 1925 139 (from Phthisis 117 and other diseases 22), and in the last five years (averaged) 155 (from Phthisis 129 and other diseases 26). *The deaths from Malignant Growths* (Cancer, etc.) in 1925 numbered 184, and in the last five years (averaged) 170.

THE AMOUNT OF POOR LAW RELIEF. The total expenditure with salaries and establishment charges, etc., in 1925 was £167,160; outdoor relief, including salaries and allowances, and inclusive of £1911 for children boarded out, amounted to £65,550. The highest number of persons obtaining relief, including children, on any one day was 822, and the lowest 735.

THE EXTENT TO WHICH HOSPITAL AND OTHER FORMS OF GRATUITIOUS MEDICAL RELIEF ARE UTILIZED. The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital contains 285 beds; these are fully occupied and commonly there is a long list of applicants for any vacancy. The beds chiefly, in fact almost entirely, are occupied by Norwich (over 50 per cent.) and Norfolk patients. The out-patient department is made full use of—11,875 being seen during 1925: 72·5 per cent of the 4055 in-patients admitted in 1925 were members of one of the contributory funds; and from the remaining 27·5 per cent. £3297 11s. 2d. was collected towards the cost of their treatment. In the out-patient department of 5185 patients interviewed, 3336 were members of a contributory scheme, and from the remainder £341 3s. 0d. was collected. Accidents, casualties, and dental cases are attended to; there are X-Ray and Orthopædic Departments, and V.D. Clinics are held. (For details reference should be made to the Annual Report issued by the Hospital). *The Fenny Lind Infirmary for Sick Children* has 82 beds of which roughly two-thirds are filled by Norwich, and the remainder by Norfolk patients. It maintains an Out-patient Department in Pottergate, which very generally is made use of. 1251 patients were admitted in 1925 and 2587 treated at the out-patient department. This Institution benefits from contributory schemes. The Eye Infirmary, now the Eye Department of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, possesses 15 beds which are fully utilized. Out-patient Clinics are conducted and large numbers of patients attend and are treated. The Guardians maintain a well-equipped Hospital at Bowthorpe Lodge of 400 beds. The average number of beds occupied daily in 1925 was—Infirmary 240, Nursery 12, Mental Wards 92, Mentally Defectives 11. The Maternity Department dealt with 31 cases. The Guardians treat a very considerable number of Tuberculous patients; of non-pulmonary the weekly average was 10 and of pulmonary (Phthisis) 18. There is still a disinclination, which is a diminishing one, I think, to accept treatment in a Poor Law Institution; but the foregoing figures testify

to the use made of this Infirmary. There is a Cavell Nurses Home from which much district nursing is furnished in the homes of the ailing; and the Sick Poor Society and the Invalid Children's Aid Association provide medical appliances for deserving cases.

Sickness or invalidity noteworthy during period under review and any conditions of occupation or environment which have had a prejudicial effect on health.—In 1922 an epidemic of Influenza (all schools closed) with debilitating after effects. In 1923 sharp outbreak of Measles. In 1924 prevalence of Scarlet Fever and Chicken Pox. In 1925 no noteworthy incidence of disease. Throughout the whole period a desperate dearth of houses, leading to much overcrowding and debilitation of general healthiness, also prevalence of unemployment, and part time employment, among sections of the population, with a relative under feeding of young and growing children and of child-bearing women.

Hospitals provided or subsidized by the Local Authority.

(1) *Tuberculosis.* (a) 12 beds annually are reserved for male patients at Kelling Sanatorium, and additional beds taken temporarily as required; 6 beds for female patients at Bramblewood.

(b) Conjointly with the County of Norfolk and Borough of Great Yarmouth; the Colony at Stanninghall 50 beds for males, and 6 cottages for married members of staff.

(c) 3 beds reserved at Lowestoft for surgical cases and varying numbers treated for payment from time to time at Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

(d) Patients also are sent in varying numbers to Malting's Farm and Ipswich Borough Sanatoria, and to Alton, Margate and elsewhere.

(e) The Local Authority devotes a pavilion (12 beds) to the treatment of advanced cases of Phthisis in women at the Isolation Hospital; and has made application to the Ministry for sanction to provide similar accommodation for advanced cases in males.

(2) *Maternity.* (a) The Authority maintains 9 beds, 8 in two wards, and 1 in a separate ward, at its Maternity Institution in Pottergate. It has purchased for Maternity purposes Heigham Grove House, and hopes shortly to double the number of beds.

(b) The Authority sends in emergency, a few cases to the Diocesan Maternity Home which it subsidizes to the extent of £50 a year—which sum it will increase if the number of cases treated for it warrant the outlay.

(3) *Children.* No hospitals are maintained nor subsidized save by payments (Education and Child Welfare Committees) for children needing treatment for Lupus, Tonsils and Adenoids, etc.

(4) *Fevers.* The Isolation Hospital in Bowthorpe Road has accommodation, allowing 2,000 cubic feet of air space per bed, for 88 patients, but as the great majority of the patients are cot cases, in emergency well over 100 can be treated. The Local Authority is now effecting alterations and additions which will provide 18 additional bedrooms for staff and 16 additional cubicles, bed and crockery stores, recreation and lecture rooms and a small operating theatre.

(5) *Smallpox.* Outside the city, on Salhouse Road, with accommodation for 18-20 patients—main ward a converted barn.

(6) *Other Hospitals.* Not subsidized by authority, the Union Infirmary, approximately 400 beds, supported directly from the rates, admits unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children; it maintains distress Homes apart from the main buildings.

Ambulance Facilities. Two horse ambulances are maintained by the Local Authority for the removal of infectious, and the Police Force possesses a sumptuous motor ambulance for the removal of accident cases, which it loans for a small fee, also for the removal of non-infectious cases. The Local Branch of the Red Cross Society owns, and make good use of a very fine motor ambulance.

Clinics and Treatment Centres. Child Welfare Clinics are held Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons at the Martineau Hall, Colegate and readily are attended. The average attendance being 69 per session. *Ante-Natal Clinics* are held twice a week at the Maternity Institution and are increasingly attended. *Day Nurseries:* None. *School Clinics* are held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons at Churchman House, where treatment of "Minor Ailments" is carried out daily; *Eye Clinics* are also held at Churchman House on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, and Dental Clinics daily. *Tuberculosis Clinics* at Churchman House every morning except Wednesdays, on which day they are held in the evening—separate entrance and exit, large waiting room and well lighted consulting room. *Ringworm Clinics* are held on Friday afternoons at Churchman House—separate entrance and waiting room. *Venereal Diseases Clinics* held in special portion of the out-patient Department at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, on Tuesday mornings and Friday evenings. Irrigation for Gonorrhœa every evening, and special treatment, by appointment, on Wednesday evenings.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY. M.O.H. (who is also Adm. S.M.O., T.O., and M. & C.W.O.); Deputy M.O.H. (who is R.M.O. at the Isolation Hospital); a Deputy School Medical Officer, and for part of the year, a temporary assistant S.M.O., a Tuberculosis Officer; 2 School Dental Officers; a Chief, Deputy Chief, 6 Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and a Disinfecting Inspector;

2 Assistant Scavenging Inspectors; an Inspector of Midwives; 7 (combined) Health Visitors and School Nurses—1 for School Clinics, 1 for Dental Clinics, and 1 for Tuberculosis Clinics—also a Visitor and Home Teacher for the Blind; 8 clerks (1 chief; 1 entirely and 1 partly for Education Work—1 chiefly for Tuberculosis Work, and 1 in charge of dried Milk, etc., and 3 in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Office). (A Matron and about 2 dozen Sisters, Nurses and Probationers at the Isolation Hospital; A Matron and 5 Nurse-Midwives at the Maternity Institution). The foregoing are whole-time officers. The part-time officers are an Ophthalmic Surgeon; and 2 Obstetricians (Ante-Natal Clinic).

The Deputy Chief Inspector holds the Certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board under the Public Health (London) Act 1891, and those of the Institute of Cleansing Superintendents and the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Science as Applied to Buildings and Public Works and the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

One Inspector holds the Certificate of the Institution of Sanitary Engineers, and those of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Science as Applied to Buildings and Public Works and the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods; 2 others have the Meat Certificates.

All the Health Visitors hold the Certificate of the C.M.B., 7 of them Certificates in General Training (Nursing) and 2 of them the Maternity and Child Welfare Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute. The Chief Clerk holds the Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors and the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods, and 1 other clerk the Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate.

Exchequer Grants are paid in respect of M.O.H. as S.M.O., M. & C.W.O., and Tuberculosis (Adm.) O., Ophthalmic Surgeon; Deputy and Assist. S.M.O.; Tuberculosis Officer; School Dental Officers; Inspector of Midwives and Health Visitors and School Nurses; Matron and Midwives—Maternity Institution; Visitor and Home Teacher for the Blind; 2 Obstetricians (Ante-Natal Clinic); 4 clerks.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) *General.* There is a Cavell Home from which nursing is provided on the application of Doctors, the Local Authority, District Visitors and others; there is also the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital Staff of Trained Nurses from which nurses can be obtained; a Nurses Co-operation Society, and the Nursing Sisters of the Poor (Little Sisters of the Assumption).

(b) *Cavell Home.* The Local Authority contribute £50 per annum for the nursing of such cases (Tuberculosis, Measles, Pneumonia, etc.) as it commits to the care of the Cavell Nurses, and undertakes to pay in addition for services beyond a certain total of visits, at agreed rates.

Midwives. The Local Authority has in its service at the Maternity Institution a Matron and five or six trained Midwives who take district or ward cases as required; and occasionally pays other Midwives for temporary assistance. The number of Midwives practising in the City is 22.

Chemical Work. Analyses of water, foods, drugs, etc., regularly carried out by Public Analyst, whose reports duly are transmitted to the Ministry. Some 300 samples, apart from City's own water, are submitted for analysis annually by the Local Authority.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

Adoptive and Local Acts: *Special Local Orders, Bye-Laws, and Regulations in force in the district relating to Public Health.*

Local Acts:

- 1806—An Act for better paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, and otherwise improving the City of Norwich.
- 1825—An Act amending and enlarging the last-mentioned Act.
- 1867—City of Norwich Act, 1867.
- 1879—The Norwich Improvement Act, 1879.
- 1889—Norwich Corporation Act, 1889.

General Adoptive Acts:

- Baths and Washhouses Acts, 1846 to 1899.
- Public Health Amendment Act, 1890.
- Public Health Amendment Act, 1907—Parts II., V., VI., VIII. and IX., and certain sections in Parts III., IV., VII.

Local Orders, Bye-Laws and Regulations:

- Orders as to Notification of Infectious Diseases—
 - Cerebro Spinal Fever, 1907.
 - Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1910.
 - Glanders, Anthrax, and Hydrophobia in Man, 1909.
- Orders under Public Health Acts declaring certain trades to be offensive trades, 1911 and 1922.

Bye-Laws—

- Common Lodging Houses, 1894.
- Houses let in Lodgings, &c., 1895.
- New Streets and Buildings, 1888.
- Offensive Trades, 1914 and 1922.
- Keeping W.C.'s supplied with sufficient water for flushing, 1900.
- Prevention of Nuisances, arising from Snow, Filth, etc., 1859.
- Slaughter-houses, 1911.
- Tents, Vans, Sheds, and similar structures, 1910.

Regulations—

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops, 1893.

Underground sleeping rooms, 1914.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(1) *Water.* The water supply passed into the control of the Local Authority, by purchase, on 26th March, 1920. The supply is constant, adequate in amount, and of good and fairly uniform quality throughout the year. The source of the supply is the river Wensum, which reasonably is free and is carefully kept free from pollution by the Water Committee of the Council; the water is subjected to sedimentation, aëration, and efficient sand filtration. Daily quantitative and qualitative analyses, and monthly bacteriological examinations, of it are made, and the results recorded. There has been no evidence of contamination by lead. A few dwellings in the outlying portions of the city draw water from wells. Three samples were taken from pumps and wells, and certified passable. 99.9 per cent. of the population are supplied by the Council.

(2) *Rivers and Streams.* Below the intake, at Heigham, the Wensum meanders through the City to join the Yare at Trowse. It is subjected to surface pollution, and to the influx of waste water. On its banks are situated some breweries, the gas works, starch mills, etc., but the pollution is not palpably of a gross character.

(3) *Drainage and Sewerage.* The City Engineer reports: "The sewerage of the City of Norwich is generally sufficient and efficient for the whole of the reasonable requirements of the City, except as regards areas in the Earlham Road District; for these, including the new housing estates, a scheme is at the moment before the Ministry of Health."

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There were 179 Privy Pans, 83 Privy Bins, and 32,779 Water Closets in the city on December 31st, 1925.

The following Privy Bins and Privy Pans have been converted into Water Closets during the last five years.

Year.	Privy Bins.	Privy Pans.
1921	40	90
1922	43	97
1923	60	107
1924	44	114
1925	52	82
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Totals 239	490
	<hr/>	<hr/>

In addition to provision of W.C's. Sanitary Dust Bins are provided.

SCAVENGING.

Character and efficiency of arrangements for removal of house refuse :

House refuse is at present removed by 5 Electric Wagons, and from 14 to 17 horse drawn covered Dust Wagons. This Authority has decided to discontinue the use of horse drawn wagons and an order has been placed with a firm of Engineers to provide 8 additional Electric Wagons. It is expected that the new wagons will be at work by the end of this year. The Scavengers are directly employed by the Corporation. A weekly collection is made; but at a number of business premises centrally situated, there is a daily or bi-weekly collection.

Disposal—

The house refuse collected was disposed of as follows:— Approximately one half was barged down the River and taken to marsh land in the neighbourhood of Postwick, one third disposed of on marsh land at Harford, and one sixth taken to Market Gardens and used for agricultural purposes. It is the intention of this Authority to dispose of all refuse at Harford by the end of this year.

Cleansing of Earth Closets, Privies, etc.—

We have very few left. At the end of 1925 we had 179 privy pans and 83 privy bins. Earth closets are emptied weekly, and privies generally on request. It is expected that all privy bins and pans, where a sewer is available, will be abolished during the present year.

Cesspools—

We have very few cesspools, and these are outside the sewerage system.

During the year 431 loads of Privy Bin Refuse were removed by the Night Wagons, and 100,235 cubic yards of House Refuse in the day time (64,792 cubic yards by Horse Wagons, and 35,443 cubic yards by Electric Wagons).

49,106 cubic yards of refuse were taken to Fishergate Depot (48,706 cubic yards by Horse Wagons and 400 cubic yards by Electric Wagons), and removed by Wherry. 34,861 cubic yards were taken to Harford Marshes by Electric Wagons, and the remaining 16,268 cubic yards were taken and disposed of on Market Gardens and Tips (16,086 cubic yards by Horse Wagons and 182 cubic yards by Electric Wagons).

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a summary of the principal work of the Sanitary Department during the year, and action taken under the various Public Health and Housing Acts or Bye-Laws.

- 8,112 Nuisances detected.
- 944 Notices served by order of the Health Committee.
- 2,869 Preliminary Notices served.
- 10,989 Premises re-inspected.
- 6,609 Nuisances have been abated.
- 3,522 Special Complaints have been received and the premises inspected.
- 779 Letters sent in order to obtain the abatement of nuisances, etc.
- 153 References to the City Engineer.
- 310 References to the City of Norwich Water Works.
- 400 Special Reports *re* overcrowded and unfit houses.

The following are the principal matters that have been dealt with :—

- 65 Orders served to provide efficient closets.
- 335 „ „ „ repair defectively paved yards.
- 265 „ „ „ „ or disconnect rain water pipes.
- 415 „ „ „ cleanse and unstop yard drains.
- 769 „ „ „ provide efficient dust receptacles.
- 60 „ „ „ efficiently trap yard drains with gullies.
- 592 „ „ „ repair defective water closets.
- 48 „ „ „ cleanse dirty houses.
- 191 „ „ „ remove and cease to keep animals.
- 4,104 „ „ „ repair defective house roofs, floors, walls, drains, etc.
- 70 „ „ „ remove foul accumulations.
- 371 „ „ „ repair defective eaves gutters.
- 58 „ „ „ „ or disconnect sink waste pipes.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

290 smoke observations have been taken.

In 8 cases black smoke issued for more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes in the hour. In one of these cases a letter was sent to the Firm by the Senior Sanitary Inspector, and the explanation received was accepted by the Health Committee. In 4 cases the Health Committee instructed the Town Clerk to send letters of caution. In other cases the Manufacturers and Firemen were cautioned by the Inspectors and recommended to use a better class of coal and exercise greater care in firing.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-Laws or Regulations.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

248 visits have been paid to houses let in lodgings, and many rooms were limewashed at the request of the Inspectors.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The three common lodging houses have been visited weekly, and found to be conducted in a fairly satisfactory manner.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Fish Fryers	...	...	...	64
Dealers in Rags, Skins and Bones	...	...	...	13
Fellmongers	...	...	...	2
Fat Melters	...	...	...	2
Tripe Boiler	...	...	...	1
Waterproofing	...	...	...	1
Total ...				<hr/> 83 <hr/>

During the year 943 inspections of these premises have been made.

CARAVANS.

136 inspections of caravans have been made.

Other Sanitary Conditions requiring Notice.

PIGGERIES.

29 visits have been paid to Piggeries, many of which have been cleansed at the request of the Inspectors.

YARDS AND COURTS.

2,638 visits have been paid to yards and courts.

Sanitary defects found are dealt with under the term "Nuisances" in a preceding column.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF MUSIC HALLS, THEATRES, etc.

During the year 24 inspections were made. On the whole the conditions were found to be satisfactory.

MEETINGS OF OWNERS.

1,157 Meetings have been held.

SCHOOLS.

The Sanitary condition and water supply particularly of the modern school, good ; improved but not always absolutely first-class in some of the older schools. In dealing with infectious diseases, exclusion, for defined periods, of members of the affected family is required, unless these have already had the disease ; and in the case of Diphtheria swabbing of home contacts, and sometimes of whole school classes. (A copy of my Report as S.M.O. forwarded.)

HOUSING.

(1) *General Housing Conditions.* The total number of houses in the City is estimated to be in round figures 30,000, and of these near upon 25,000 are occupied by workers, mainly limb-labourers. These houses were let (pre-war) at rents varying from 1s. 10d. to 6s. 6d. a week. The new houses erected in accordance with the Ministry of Health's requirements can only be let at "economic" rents which pretty well double those paid for the higher type of artisan dwelling prior to the war.

(2) (a) *Extent of Shortage and* (b) *Measures taken, or contemplated to meet shortage.* The shortage is only now being overtaken ; the number of houses built since 1913—never once, until 1925—meeting the needs of the natural increase in population in 1925. (The Ministry is in possession of the Corporation's projects for the future).

(3) No important change in total population has taken place during the year, nor is any anticipated in the foreseeable future ; but a considerable transference of population has and will take place into new districts as the Corporation Housing Schemes materialize.

II. OVERCROWDING.

(1) *Extent.* Great and widely diffused. At every meeting of the Health Committee some 2 dozen cases of overcrowding are reported and referred to the Housing Committee.

(2) *Causes.* Primarily practical stoppage of house building 1913-1923 (122 in 1913 and 89 in 1923) when every year roughly 1000 persons were being added to the population. Same cause leading to overcrowding because married sons or daughters were unable to obtain houses for themselves.

(3) *Measures taken or contemplated for dealing with overcrowding :* practically reduce themselves to the provision of new houses.

(4) *Principal cases of overcrowding during the year 1925 and action taken.* 203 brought to notice and on re-inspection 104 have undergone whole or partial abatement—

some by assignment of a Corporation house, others by utilizing a front sitting-room as a bedroom; and yet others by transference of persons to other dwellings.

III. FITNESS OF HOUSES.

(1) (a) *General standard of housing in the area*—rather above than below average—for great towns, the greatest source of trouble arising from so many of the dwellings being not so much unfit in general proportion, situation, etc., as worn-up by age and service. This makes reparation hopelessly unprofitable, and indeed in many cases impracticable, whilst the scarcity of houses prevents the Local Authority from closing such worn-out structures.

(b) *General character of defects found to exist in unfit houses*,
 (1) Dampness—this defect is common, particularly in the older houses—it arises from the absence of damp-proof courses, porosity of local bricks—and low lying land. (2) Plaster work of ceilings and walls. (3) floors wear out, and dampness also affects them. (4) defective sash cords, fire grates, w.c's., cisterns, coppers, etc.

(c) *How far defects are due to lack of proper management and supervision by owners—or to acts of waste or neglect by tenants*. An appreciable minority of the owners does not give adequate supervision to their property, and many are loth to carry out repairs even when their attention is directed to the need. The causes of this reluctance, in my judgment, are the high cost of building repairs and the fact of many owners being persons of small means; also the sub-letting which takes place (owing to house shortage) and leads to extra wear and tear—and from the sub-letting the owners derive no advantage. I do not think defects found are to any appreciable degree attributable to the deliberate acts of the tenants. Carelessness, yes; but deliberate destructiveness, no. I do not say this never occurs—but I am sure it is extremely rare.

(2) *General action taken as regards unfit houses*. Defects remedied wherever practicable and closure where no people are thereby deprived of a dwelling.

(3) *Difficulties in remedying unfitness, or defects*. As respects the former, practical impossibility of satisfactorily accommodating, at present, inhabitants of unsatisfactory dwellings if these were closed. As respects the latter, the difficulties in Norwich are not great—the majority of the defects are remedied by Preliminary Notices; and where this is not the case, usually are remedied on the issue of Statutory Notices; the remainder are overcome by using the powers of the Local Authority to carry out repairs, and to charge the cost to the owners. It is difficult to suggest any special

measures to obtain better care of premises by owners or tenants; I already have indicated the main sources of neglect. The back-to-back type of house is rare in Norwich, and as the erection of new houses overtakes the demand back-to-back houses will be eliminated.

(4) *Water Supply*—as already stated, is in the hands of the Corporation—is excellent in quality and fully adequate in quantity, and supplied to over 99 per cent. of the population. Closet accommodation generally is satisfactory, and the water carriage system is general. The disposal of refuse is fairly satisfactory and is improving, special attention being given to collection, and to disposal—a fleet of motor vans being brought into use for rapid conveyance of the refuse to the Harford tip, and special attention being given to covering the refuse with soil directly after deposition.

IV. *Unhealthy Areas.* Robinson's Yard Area—affecting 52 houses—dealt with at an Inquiry held in February. Representations made, but no Inquiry held respecting

(a) Butcher's Yard, Barrack Street, affecting 6 houses.			
(b) Alma Square, Waterloo Road,	„	7	„
(c) Baker's Yard, Waterloo Road,	„	7	„
(d) White Horse Yard, Barrack Street,	„	8	„
(e) Baker's Yard, Barrack Street,	„	8	„
(f) Long Row, Catton,	„	9	„

The Ministry is in possession of the proposals of the Local Authority for providing housing accommodation for the population affected.

V. *Bye-laws relating to houses, to houses let in lodgings, and to tents, vans, sheds, etc.* The Bye-laws relating to houses let in lodgings, in the existing state of money values, are practically of no use. The rental limitation being based upon pre-war values, has no real relation to existing conditions. The other Bye-laws, with the increased powers conferred by the Public Health Act, 1925, are satisfactory.

VI. *General and Miscellaneous.* In respect of sinks, water closets, etc., the action taken by the Local Authority secures improved provision—65 orders were given to provide efficient closets, and 592 to repair defective ones; 769 to provide efficient dust receptacles and 58 to repair sink waste pipes. The Health Committee has issued an appeal to householders to burn as much of their waste paper and light refuse as practicable.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

573 new houses erected during the year:—

- (a) 386 by the Local Authority with state assistance.
- (b) 158 by private enterprise with subsidy, and 29 by private enterprise without subsidy.

1. *Unfit Dwelling-Houses.*

Inspection—

- (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for household defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 3,862
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 2,229
- (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 6
(Others would have been so certified had other houses been available)
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to in (3) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 2,336

2. *Remedy of defects without service of formal notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority, or their Officers ... 1,748

3. *Action under Statutory Powers.*A. *Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.*

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs ... 186
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—
 - (a) By Owners ... 139
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... 5
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of Declarations by Owners of intention to close ... Nil

B. *Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	265
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a)	By Owners	216
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	14

C. *Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.*

(1)	Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	6
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	Nil
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1 (closed in 1924)
(5)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY:—

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

COWKEEPERS.

Number on Register	...	...	19
Number of Cows	...	...	313

Retail Milk Purveyors:—

Number on Register:—

Living in City	169
Living outside City	34

Total ... 203

Wholesale Milk Purveyors	43
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WHOLESOMENESS.

The quality of the milk, from a chemical standpoint, has been good; but there is still contamination due to uncleanly methods of milking.

DISTRIBUTION.

Some of the milk is produced within the City boundaries ; a quantity comes in by rail ; but, by far the greater proportion comes in by road from the districts surrounding Norwich. Many of the churns used for the purpose have ventilated lids, whilst practically none are effectively sealed. The type of premises used for storing milk is improving, and greater care is being exercised in the cleansing of utensils. These however, are rarely sterilized after use, and very few are in the habit of using steam for the purpose. The delivery of milk in bottles is on the increase, but much of the milk is still delivered in small cans and into jugs.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

Samples of Grade A and of Pasteurised milk have been taken and found satisfactory. One Distributor's Licence in respect of Grade A milk and one Licence to Sell Milk as "Pasteurised" have been granted. No application has been refused. The "Enoch" apparatus used for Pasteurising is of the continuous flow type, the milk being kept at temperature of 145° F. for half-an-hour.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

One sample of "Pasteurised" and one of "Grade A" milk were bacteriologically examined and reported as satisfactory.

Twelve samples of other milk were bacteriologically examined. Four were certified satisfactory ; four were bacteriologically satisfactory but reported as not quite clean ; in two of the remaining cases the vendors were written to ; and the vendor of the other two samples was interviewed by the Inspector of the Rural District at the request of his Medical Officer.

(b) MEAT.

All meat found to be diseased and unfit for food is destroyed, the same being taken to, and put into, a digester.

Since the coming into force of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, all slaughterhouse licence holders, with the exception of two, and all butchers killing their own meat in the City, with the exception of six, have forwarded in writing a list of their regular slaughtering hours and days. Very little infringement of this Regulation has been observed.

No request has yet been made for the marking of meat by the Inspectors of this Local Authority.

The chief diseases found in meat were :—Tuberculosis, Distoma Hepaticum and Actinomycosis.

Each stall, from which meat is sold, has been fitted with a proper wooden back, top, and two sides.

Shop owners have provided the necessary impervious receptacles with proper fitting lids for the scraps, waste, etc., and all other regulations are carried out in a satisfactory manner.

There is a lack of adequate protection for meat exposed for sale in butchers shops; this is probably owing to the decision of the Ministry of Health that the Meat Regulations do not require shop windows. There does not appear to be any other practical method of attaining this object, and this, some of the City butchers are realizing and are having new shop windows fitted to their premises.

Vehicles conveying meat are under constant supervision to ensure the use of proper coverings, etc.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

	In 1920.	In January, 1925.	In December, 1925.
Registered	13	12	12
Licensed	18	15	14
	—	—	—
Totals	31	27	26
	—	—	—

(c) OTHER FOODS.

The following unsound food was voluntarily surrendered:—

13 carcasses of Beef, 12 carcasses of Pork, 4 carcasses of Mutton, 1 carcase of Veal, 7 forequarters of Beef, 6 forequarters of Mutton, 1 shoulder of Veal, 1 side of Beef, 1 side of Pork, 10 pieces of Beef, 1,143 lbs. of Beef, 49 lbs. of Veal, 3½ lbs. of Pork, 284 beasts' Livers, 58 pairs of beasts' Lungs, 40 pairs of beasts' Kidneys, 37 beasts' Heads, 37 beasts' Tongues, 29 beasts' Hearts, 15 sets of beasts' Intestines, 14 beasts' Skirts, 10 beasts' Spleens, 1 beasts' Tripe, 2 beasts' Omentums, 12 Sheep's Livers, 6 pairs of Sheep's Lungs, 6 Sheep's Hearts, 30 Pigs' Heads, 28 pairs of Pigs' Lungs, 25 Pigs' Livers, 23 pairs of Pigs' Kidneys, 24 Pigs' Spleens, 14 Pigs' Tongues, 11 Pigs' Hearts, 2 boxes of Pigs' Kidneys, 40 Crown Fats, 10 rabbits, 7 Ducks, 6 Pigeons, 5 Turkeys, 2 Chickens, 1 Truck load of Potatoes, 55 Lobsters, 24 Salmon, 24 boxes of Kippers, 24 boxes of Haddocks, 4 boxes of Filleted Haddocks, 14 bags of Cockles, 3 bags of Shrimps, 3 bags of Whelks, 1 bag of Crayfish, 2 boxes of Mackerel, 160 tins of Salmon, 89 Tins of Plums, 42 tins of Beef, 37 tins of Milk, 35 tins of Crayfish, 32 tins of Pineapple, 24 tins of Loganberries, 19 tins of Lobster, 14 tins of Peaches, 10 tins of Sardines, 10 tins of Crab, 10 tins of Liquid Chinese Eggs, 5 tins of Pears, 2 tins of Apricots, 2 tins of BLOATER Paste, 3 boxes of Pineapples, 1 jar of Jam, and 12 Oranges.

Carcases and parts of carcases affected with Tuberculosis voluntarily surrendered. (Included in above list).

9 carcases of Beef, 3 carcases of Pork, 5 forequarters of Beef, 1 side of Beef, 1 side of Pork, 719 lbs. of Beef, 49 pairs of beasts' Lungs, 29 beasts' Livers, 21 beasts' Heads, 22 beasts' Tongues, 21 beasts' Hearts, 11 pairs of beasts' Kidneys, 10 beasts' Spleens, 10 sets of beasts' Intestines, 4 beasts' Skirts, 2 beasts' Omentums, 1 beasts' Tripe, 38 Mesenteric Fats, 27 Pigs' Heads, 12 pairs of Pigs' Lungs, 12 Pigs' Livers, 11 Pigs' Tongues, 11 Pigs' Spleens, 11 Pigs' Hearts, 8 pairs of Pigs' Kidneys, 8 sets of Pigs' Intestines, and 3 Turkeys.

5,604 visits have been paid to Slaughter-houses. They are visited as far as practicable on killing dates, and a majority of animals slaughtered and intended for the food of man are inspected.

MARKETS.

The Fishmarket has been visited and inspected daily, and the Vegetable, Fruit, and the Provision Markets on Market Days.

The Inspectors on duty every Saturday evening for the purpose of inspecting the meat, poultry, fish, etc., exposed for sale in the provision market, and for examining articles of food exposed for sale in the poorer parts of the City, have on several occasions found it necessary to deal with various articles of food which were in a condition unfit for the food of man.

BAKEHOUSES.

Number of Bakehouses on Register ...	116
Visits paid to Bakehouses ...	293

Cleansing and limewashing have been carried out during the months of April and October, and the premises have been found to be kept in a condition that is satisfactory, but nothing to be enthusiastic over.

MARGARINE ACT.

105 inspections have been made of premises to see if Margarine was sold, and where such was the case, to see that the requirements of the Margarine Act were carried out.

- (d) There were no cases of food poisoning during the year.

(e) SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

During the year 283 samples of Food and Drugs were submitted for analysis.

Description of Samples.	Number of Samples.	Result of Analysis.	
		Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk	176	159	17
Butter	23	23	—
Brandy	9	9	—
Malt Vinegar	5	4	1
Cream, Preserved	5	5	—
Rice	4	4	—
Coffee	4	4	—
Chocolates	3	3	—
Cream, Fresh	3	3	—
Ice Cream	3	3	—
Potted Meats	3	3	—
Lard	3	3	—
Strawberry Jam	2	2	—
Preserved Peas	2	2	—
Vinegar	2	1	1
Margarine	2	2	—
Sugar	2	2	—
Self Raising Flour	2	2	—
Whisky	2	2	—
Baking Powder	2	2	—
Sponge Sandwich	2	1	1
Skimmed Milk	1	1	—
Cream Pure (Tinned)	1	1	—
Raspberry Syrup	1	1	—
Orange Squash	1	1	—
Lemon Squash	1	—	1
Lime Juice Cordial	1	1	—
Sausages	1	1	—
Gravy Salt	1	1	—
Cream Wafers	1	1	—
Sponge Fingers	1	1	—
Pepper	1	1	—
Demerara Sugar	1	1	—
Preserved Fruit	1	1	—
Lemon Curd	1	1	—
Saveloys	1	1	—
Rum	1	1	—
Cocoa	1	1	—
Sultanas	1	1	—
Raisins	1	1	—
Apple Rings	1	1	—
Dried Apricots	1	1	—
Swiss Roll	1	1	—
Sponge Cakes	1	1	—
Sponge Jam Sandwich	1	1	—
Totals	283	262	21

20 samples of Milk were taken on Sundays.

In 10 cases of milk proceedings were taken against vendors for adulteration, and in 7 cases the Magistrates convicted, imposing fines varying from 10s. and 15s. costs to 20s. and 15s. costs; 3 cases were dismissed.

In 7 cases of milk, 1 of sponge sandwich, 1 of vinegar, 1 of malt vinegar, and 1 of lemon squash, the vendors were written to and cautioned.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 & 1917.

REPORT for the year ended 31st December, 1925.

1. *Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.*

		(a) Number of Samples examined for the presence of a Pre- servative.	(b) Number in which Preservative was reported to be present, and percentage of Preservative found in each sample.
Milk	...	176	... Nil
Cream	...	4	... Nil

Nature of preservative in each case in column (b) and action taken under the Regulation in regard to it—Nil.

2. *Cream sold as Preserved Cream.*

(a) *Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to Preservatives were correct.*

(1)	Correct statements made	...	5
(2)	Incorrect statements ...	...	—
	Total	...	5

(3)	Percentage of Preservative found in each sample.	Percentage stated on Statutory Label.
	(1) .10	Boric Acid not exceeding 0.4%
	(2) .173	do.
	(3) .10	do.
	(4) .11	do.
	(5) .27	do.

(b) *Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.*

(1)	Above 35 per cent.	...	...	5
(2)	Below 35	„	...	—
Total				5

(c) *Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulation have not been observed.*

The labelling and declaration of preserved cream is satisfactory.

(d) *Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken—Nil.*

3. *Thickening Substances.—Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream. Action taken where found.*

No trace of the addition of thickening substances in the samples submitted for analysis.

4. *Other observations, if any.*

Hotels, Restaurants, and the premises of retailers of cream, were inspected from time to time, and the requirements of the regulations as to the declaration of preserved cream, by the respective retailers, etc., were satisfactory.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of notifications of Infectious Diseases is given in the subjoined table for the five years 1921-1925 inclusive—

		1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Annual Average.
Scarlet Fever	...	137	682	1096	608	199	544
Diphtheria	...	325	177	232	114	73	184
Puerperal Fever	...	3	6	5	5	9	5.6
Pneumonia	...	25	95	60	118	100	79.6
Malaria	...	5	3	2	1	0	2.2
Erysipelas	...	41	54	36	68	73	54.4
Encephalitis Lethargica		4	5	1	9	5	4.8
Enteric Fever	...	11	8	12	11	14	11.2

Diphtheria Anti-toxin is supplied, and by ourselves applied with all possible promptitude. Diphtheria swabs, sputum for bacilli and Vidal tests are examined in the Laboratory at the Isolation Hospital. Last year 14,127 examinations were made for

Diphtheria bacilli, 396 for Tubercle bacilli, 25 for Enteric Fever and 12 miscellaneous. Careful enquiries are made for "carriers," and when discovered these are taken to the Isolation Hospital and specially treated. The Scarlet Fever on the whole has been of a mild type with small groups of severe cases. The Diphtheria was of moderate violence. No use has been made of the Schick test, except with the staff at the Isolation Hospital, and there the results have been most satisfactory. The M.O.H. as S.M.O. tried to get sanction for use of the test to be made amongst scholars attending the Elementary Schools (parents assenting of course), but the Committee concerned viewed the suggestion, as proposals everywhere are viewed when they are not understandingly apprehended, with a mixture of fear and dislike, by a majority refused its assent, and the proposal, *pro tem*, is in abeyance.

After this experience the M.O.H. has left the Dick Test for the consideration of his successor.

No vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed by the M.O.H.

School intimations of disease are received regularly from the teachers and prove of great assistance. The Adm. S.M.O. is reluctant to close schools for Measles or Whooping Cough, preferring to practice seclusion; but closes for Chicken Pox more readily.* There were 40 deaths (at all ages) from Influenza during the year; this disease becoming prevalent though not epidemic at certain periods, and leaving behind it much malaise and not a few sequelæ. The 40 deaths from Influenza occurred at the following age periods: under 5—2; 5 and under 35—2; 35 and under 65—10; over 65—26.

Cancer here, as elsewhere, shows increase, the deaths from malignant diseases for the last 5 years 1921-1925 having been 1921—148; 1922—162; 1923—165; 1924—192; 1925—184.

The Health Visitors are instructed quietly to advise all women who note the formation of any nodulation, however painless in the breast; and any irregular hæmorrhage from the bowel or genital organs to seek early advice. The Health Committee has been advised to have a public lecture on Cancer, its treatment, and prevention delivered during the current year; and to consider other methods of bringing its insidiousness in the early stages to the knowledge of the public.

There was no locally contracted cases of Anthrax and no Rabies.

* Annual Report of S.M.O. forwarded.

There being no central disinfection station, the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons is carried out at the Poor Institution in Bowthorpe Road, where, whilst the person is bathed, the clothing is disinfected. After infectious illness bedrooms, etc., have been disinfected with formalin or sulphur, and bedding and clothing passed through the steam disinfector at the Isolation Hospital. The increased powers, recently conferred, for dealing with verminous persons, are receiving attention from the Health Committee.

389 visits were paid to infected premises by the Inspectors. 572 rooms were disinfected after the removal or recovery of patients.

Notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1925.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Number of Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	199	166	2
Scarlet Fever and Measles ...	1	1	—
Diphtheria	73	68	5
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	14	14	2
Puerperal Fever	9	7	3
Pneumonia	100	16	43 (a)
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	5	1	2
Erysipelas	73	29	5 (b)
Malaria	1	—	—
Measles and Whooping Cough	3	3	1

13 cases of Chicken Pox, 35 of Whooping Cough and 97 of Measles and German Measles were notified voluntarily.

(a) Of these, 29 cases were not notified.

(b) " 2 " " " "

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ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease.	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 & over	Total
Diphtheria ...	3	2	1	5	8	22	10	10	11	1	—	—	73
Scarlet Fever ...	—	1	8	17	28	76	24	30	10	3	1	1	199
Scarlet Fever and Measles ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas ...	5	—	—	1	—	3	3	3	7	10	23	18	73
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	6	—	1	—	14
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	5
Pneumonia ...	2	7	5	—	1	3	6	12	19	16	23	6	100
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	9
Measles and Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

ATTACK RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE NOT KNOWN
TO HAVE HAD DISEASE PREVIOUSLY.

(a) CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
In Houses with:—

	Less than 1 person per room	1 to 2 persons per room	2 to 3 persons per room	3 to 4 persons per room	4 to 5 persons per room	5 to 6 persons per room	6 to 7 persons per room	Over 7 persons per room	
Scarlet Fever	436	544	438	473	322	240	333	666	Per 1000 persons under 15 who have not had disease
Diphtheria	468	571	485	350	428	500	500	500	" "

(b) CASES NURSED AT HOME.
In Houses with:—

	Less than 1 person per room	1 to 2 persons per room	2 to 3 persons per room	3 to 4 persons per room	4 to 5 persons per room	5 to 6 persons per room	6 to 7 persons per room	7 to 8 persons per room	
Scarlet Fever	646	842	571	—	500	—	—	—	Per 1000 persons under 15 who have not had disease
Diphtheria	600	666	—	—	—	—	—	—	" "

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM NOTIFIED DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and upwards	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diphtheria ...	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Pneumonia ...	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	6	3	13	14	43
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Erysipelas ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	5
Measles and Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases and mortality during 1925.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 5 ...	—	—	6	4	2	—	4	3
5 and under 10 ...	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	1
10 and under 15 ...	—	3	2	5	1	2	1	2
15 and under 20 ...	10	10	1	—	4	9	—	—
20 and under 25 ...	7	19	—	1	9	16	—	—
25 and under 35 ...	19	19	2	—	8	17	2	—
35 and under 45 ...	14	8	—	1	11	3	1	2
45 and under 55 ...	16	3	1	1	16	7	2	1
55 and under 65 ...	7	2	1	1	6	2	1	—
65 and upwards ...	2	—	—	1	2	2	—	2
Totals ...	75	64	16	17	59	58	11	11

Ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths, 0·08.

The occupations of the persons notified chiefly were :—housewives 35, bootworkers, 27, labourers 8, carpenters 4, and 26 were children. Of the persons who died the occupations included the following :—housewives 24, bootworkers 23, labourers 15, army pensioners 11, and 12 children.

Notification of Tuberculosis remains fairly good and is improving, though it is not yet complete; a number of well-to-do people object apparently to notification, and occasionally I receive the notification practically concurrently with the death of the

patient. In such cases if I were satisfied that any danger to the public health had been incurred I should advise prosecution; but as, in practically all the cases coming to my notice, the dwelling has been large enough for the patient to be given the use of a separate room and no risk to the public has been incurred, I dis-content myself with admonishing gravely the Doctor for failure to notify earlier; knowing quite well that, in most cases, he has not been a free agent; and rely upon the gradual growth of a heightened sense of public duty on the part of the friends of the patients to displace such bolshevistic examples of the social anarchy involved in setting one's own inclination above the law. I am always ready to treat with the fullest respect any confidential notification addressed to me personally; to accept a Doctor's statement that all due protective steps are being taken; and in the interests of statistical accuracy hope to receive more of such confidential notifications as time progresses—confidential also in the sense of not being followed by any visit, etc., of an officer from this department.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No cases of Tuberculosis have occurred amongst persons employed in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1925 (Section 62).

It has not been found necessary to apply for any order under this section for the compulsory removal of any tuberculous person to Hospital.

1. The Council has

- 1 Dispensary at the offices of the Health Department.
1 Administrative Tuberculosis Officer.
1 Clinical ,, ,,
1 Health Visitor.
1 Clerk, wholly employed on Tuberculosis work.

Cases are sent to Institutions (early cases—Pulmonary) as follows:—

Kelling Sanatorium	...	12	beds reserved for males.
Stanninghall Colony	...	20	„ „ „ „
Bramblewood Sanatorium		6	„ „ „ females.

Beds, other than those reserved, are utilised at Kelling and Stanninghall if occasion requires and the accommodation is available.

Other cases (male and female) are sent to Ipswich Sanatorium and Maltings Farm Sanatorium, Nayland, near Colchester, if necessity arises.

Papworth Hall Colony and Preston Hall Colony also are utilised for male cases.

ADVANCED CASES--PULMONARY.

Normanston Hospital, near Lowestoft. Beds for males as occasion requires.

Isolation Hospital, Norwich. 12 beds for females. It is proposed that 12 beds should be provided for male cases.

Other cases may be sent to the Infirmary.

NON-PULMONARY.

St. Luke's Hospital, Lowestoft. 3 beds reserved for adults. Other cases are sent to the Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate, and the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

Cases of Non-Pulmonary disease in children may be sent to Alton, Heatherwood Hospital, Ascot; and the Jenny Lind Infirmary, Norwich.

The Isolation Hospital belongs to the Council. Resident Medical Officer—Dr. G. L. Leggat.

2. *Not applicable.*

3. *Co-operation.*

Cases of Lupus are sent to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. Some cases of Tuberculous Glands are sent to the same Hospital, or to the Jenny Lind Infirmary for Children. In a few instances cases of bone disease in children have been sent to the Jenny Lind Infirmary, to Alton, and to Heatherwood Hospital, Ascot.

4. *Arrangements for securing the co-operation of Medical Practitioners.*

With regard to co-ordination between Tuberculosis Officers and Insurance Practitioners as set out in Memo. 286, no special arrangements have been found necessary.

In the case of insured persons where Form G. P. 17 (revised) has not been received, a communication is promptly sent to the doctor concerned.

The arrangements set out in the Memorandum are working satisfactorily.

5. *Arrangements for following up patients.*

Where diagnosis is doubtful the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer arranges to see the patient, from time to time, until he is satisfied as to the presence, or otherwise, of disease.

6. *Arrangements for securing examination, etc. of contacts.*

Great difficulty is experienced in getting "contacts" to attend the Dispensary for examination. The Health Visitor states that the majority say they have their own doctor if an opinion is required.

"Contacts" who are examined are seen on Wednesday evenings, and are invited to attend again from time to time.

7. *Special methods in use for diagnosis and treatment.*

Examinations for tubercle bacilli in the sputum and very rarely X-ray photography.

The special method of treatment by exposure to the Arc light has been adopted for cases suffering from lupus. 12 cases have been treated by this method.

8. *The result of local experience.*

With regard to treatment of lupus by Arc light, experience shows that 3 cases have been successful. The remainder have been little affected.

9. *Nature and Conduct of Dental Treatment provided by the Council.*

Dental treatment is carried out on the recommendation of the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer. In some cases new dentures have been supplied, in others extractions, fillings, etc., are carried out.

If the circumstances of the patient justify a contribution this is asked for, and where possible the patient's Approved Society also is approached for a contribution.

18 cases (10 men and 8 women) were dentally treated in 1925. Of these 8 were treated for minor defects; 6 were fitted with artificial dentures after preparatory extractions; 4 were treated with a view to dentures being supplied.

10. *Arrangements for Nursing, etc.*

With regard to nursing, the Cavell Nurses visit patients on the recommendation of their own doctor or the Tuberculosis Officer. The Council pays an annual sum of £50 for the nursing of tuberculous and other cases, with an additional sum of 1s. per visit should the number of visits exceed 1,000 during the year. Extra nourishment is given in the form of milk on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer, due attention being paid to the patients' financial circumstances.

11. *Arrangements for Treating Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

Treatment of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis is carried out on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer, cases of bone and joint disease in adults being sent to St. Luke's Hospital, Lowestoft; the Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate; or to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. Children are sent to Alton, Heatherwood Hospital, Ascot; and the Jenny Lind Infirmary. Cases of tuberculous glands in children may also be sent to the latter Institution. Surgical apparatus are supplied by the Institution to which the patient is sent, and in some cases the Norwich Invalid Children's Aid Association has supplied mechanical aid.

12. *Arrangements for "Care" and "After-Care" and their working.*

Patients are regularly visited after return from an Institution and advised and encouraged to see the Tuberculosis Officer from time to time.

An After-Care Committee is being formed.

13. *Particulars as to any local arrangements for finding Employment for Tuberculous Patients.*

With regard to finding employment for patients, no special arrangements are in force at present.

14. *Statements as to provision of shelters at homes of patients.*

The Council has 12 shelters. These are loaned to patients (where conditions are satisfactory) on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer. Patients are asked to sign an undertaking that they will use the shelter regularly, and keep it in a reasonable state of cleanliness. They are inspected by the Tuberculosis Officer and the Health Visitor from time to time.

15. *Any special points noted locally as to the incidence of Tuberculosis (e.g. occupation).*

The most common occupation in Norwich is the boot-work, and a great number of our cases are engaged in this industry. Of the cases notified during 1925, 15·7 were engaged in the boot industry.

16. *Any special methods adopted or proposed for the prevention of Tuberculosis.*

Lectures have been given, and some leaflets will be issued.

17. *Special difficulties encountered.*

As stated previously great difficulty is experienced with regard to "contacts." Another difficulty is the common one of not consulting a doctor early enough.

INFANTILE MORTALITY OF EACH WARD IN NORWICH.

WARD.		Births Regis- tered.	Deaths under 1 year. (1925).	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 Births for 1925.	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 Births for 1924.	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 Births for 1923.
No. 1.	Conesford	105	5	47·6	96·1	66·6
2.	Ber Street	141	10	70·9	58·0	79·2
3.	Mancroft	49	2	40·8	48·7	35·7
4.	Westwick	101	6	59·4	46·2	49·1
5.	Coslany	142	10	70·4	123·9	118·0
6.	Fye Bridge	152	15	98·7	45·1	135·8
7.	Thorpe	131	*7	45·8	23·4	54·8
8.	Lakenham	93	2	21·5	67·4	54·5
9.	Town Close	116	6	51·7	76·1	92·3
10.	Eaton	203	10	49·3	64·3	45·9
11.	Nelson	94	6	63·8	56·0	36·0
12.	Earlham	73	3	41·1	70·7	51·2
13.	Heigham	107	4	37·4	51·0	81·0
14.	Wensum	156	12	76·9	88·7	74·7
15.	Catton	275	*14	43·6	51·9	40·8
16.	Mousehold	237	16	67·5	38·4	28·3

*THORPE WARD.—One child died outside the City.

The death rate is calculated on 6 deaths. Calculated on 7 deaths the Infantile Mortality Rate is 53·4 per 1000 births.

*CATTON WARD.—Two children died outside the City.

The death rate is calculated on 12 deaths. Calculated on 14 deaths the Infantile Mortality Rate is 50·9 per 1000 births.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for Norwich as a whole was for 1925, 58·1 per 1000 births ; for 1924, 61·4 per 1000 births ; for 1923, 65·2 per 1000 births.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

(a) *Details of Council's Scheme.* These having been submitted at every stage and approved by the Ministry, ought to be well known to it. Briefly, the scheme is a joint one worked in association with the Norfolk County Council, the East Suffolk County Council, and the Corporation of Great Yarmouth, with local Clinics at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

(b) *The extent to which the Scheme hitherto has been developed.* So far as Norwich is concerned Clinics of one hour each are held for males and females on Tuesday mornings and Friday evenings, special treatment being given by appointment on Wednesday evening to suitable cases. Cases of Venereal Disease are admitted to the Isolation Ward at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital as the M.O.s. deem desirable. Last year 81 new cases of Gonorrhœa and 33 of Syphilis attended from Norwich.

(c) *Adequacy of the provision made.* Sufficient for the present, so far as Norwich is concerned.

(d) *The lines on which the Scheme needs to be extended, etc.* There appears to be no pressing need for extension, but that the doctors need more commodious and more conveniently arranged quarters.

(e) *Extent to which co-operation of the Medical profession has been obtained.* Co-operation is most notable in the sending of specimens for examination by the pathologist, and of patients with syphilis.

(f) Notices of the facilities for treatment have been put up in public urinals. There appears to be a reasonable readiness to attend, but no avidity to continue the treatment, until the doctors, not the patients, are satisfied that complete cure has been effected. Facilities for irrigation of cases of Gonorrhœa by a skilled attendant every evening at 5 p.m. These have been made greater use of, than in earlier years. The local profession has been circularized and the facilities for diagnosis, treatment and consultation with the M.O. are well known. To the best of my belief there are three practitioners in the district who are qualified to receive supplies of salvarsan substitutes. No substitutes, apart from the Clinics, have been applied for. In 1925, 1047 specimens were sent to the laboratory—for detection of Spirochetes 6; for Gonococci 592; for Wassermann tests 402; other examinations 47. No action taken in district under the V.D. Act, 1917.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(1) The inspector of midwives inspects the midwives' registers, bags, instruments, etc., and reports any irregularities to the M.O.H. as Supervisory Officer. We had no occasion to report any midwife to the C.M.B. last year, but had occasion sharply to reprimand three.

(2) All newly-born infants, whose birth is notified, or otherwise comes to the notice of the Local Authority, and on the mothers of whom *a doctor is not in attendance*, are visited during the time the midwife is in charge, by the Inspector of Midwives; *and after the midwife has ceased to attend*, regularly by the Health Visitor for the District, who continues this supervision, as needed, until the child reaches the age of 5 years and passes into the control of the Education Committee. The Health Visitors in this City are also the School Nurses, and thus contact is maintained without intermission. I am satisfied that this combination of the duties of Health Visitor and School Nurse in one officer contributes, and indeed is essential, to efficiency as well as economy in administration. Expectant mothers are visited, and advised to seek advice at the Ante-Natal Clinics held now twice a week at the Pottergate Maternity Institution, where the Corporation has 8 beds available to maternity cases and maintain a staff of 5 trained midwives, under a matron, for ward and district service. (The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital recently has established a Maternity Ward of 8 beds, but that is not under the control of the Corporation). The Poor Law Infirmary also has an efficient Maternity Ward. There is also maternity accommodation provided for unmarried mothers at the Diocesan Maternity Home, 12 beds—in Surrey Street—to which Home the Corporation contributes £50 annually and has the right to send certain cases (11 were so sent in 1925). Apart from the Union Infirmary, young children are received into the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital and the Jenny Lind Infirmary as in-patients, and when suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum into the Eye Infirmary (now a department of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital) and the Corporation's Isolation Hospital. There is no Day Nursery now in existence. The ward work at the Pottergate Maternity Institution has greatly increased, so much so that no less than 176 of the 369 confinements last year took place in the Institution. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee has acquired by purchase Heigham Grove House and grounds for maternity purposes—and has been strongly advised by the retiring M.O.H. to erect on the lawn there an entirely new and up-to-date Maternity Hospital of 20 beds and utilise Heigham Grove House for staff and administrative accommodation. The attendance at the Ante-Natal Clinics also so markedly has increased as to necessitate the holding of two clinics a week in place of one as heretofore. No less than 246 of the 369 mothers attended at or from the Maternity Institution in their confinements had attended these Clinics. To the cases in the wards medical aid was called in 31 cases—3 for infants. There were 12 still-births in the Institution, and 2 babies died within 10 days of birth. The number of maternal deaths in the whole City was 7—3 from Puerperal Sepsis and 4 from other causes. *Still-births*—for the whole City—

numbered 40. An investigation into the circumstances of each still-birth reported is made by the Inspector of Midwives: the certified deaths of all infants are recorded, and, in doubtful cases, specially investigated. Last year 128 infants died under *one year of age*. 59 of them in the first month and 40 within the first week; of the 59 deaths within the first month, 2 were attributed to Diarrhœa, 1 to gastro-intestinal trouble, 31 to premature birth, 10 to congenital defect, 4 to "Marasmus," 1 to Bronchitis, 1 to Pneumonia, and 3 to Broncho-Pneumonia, 3 to injury at birth, 1 to suffocation, and 2 to other causes. Special attention is given to illegitimate children in unsatisfactory homes. The Corporation has no home for such. The Poor Law Authority admits homeless cases, and gives aid to the necessitous. We supply milk to expectant and nursing mothers, and dried milk to weaned infants, and generally our attitude is one of friendly helpfulness even to the undeserving. The Guardians furnish us with the home address of any unmarried mother who leaves their Infirmary with a newly-born infant to enable us to exercise supervision and to render help when needful. The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital admits children under 5 needing treatment, and the Jenny Lind Infirmary has also made special provision for orthopædic cases. The Sick Poor Society and the Invalid Children Aid Association work very harmoniously and helpfully with the Public Health Department. Dental treatment has been afforded to Nursing and Expectant Mothers and Children, at Churchman House. During the year 12 mothers were supplied with artificial dentures and 11 were treated for minor defects. 18 children were also treated.

Co-ordination. The M.O.H. is the Administrative Maternity and Child Welfare Officer, the Administrative School Medical Officer, and the Administrative Tuberculosis Officer, and so all these aspects of Maternity and Child Welfare are co-ordinated in, and directed from his office.

(3) Nine notifications of Puerperal Fever were received, and there were 3 deaths. Careful investigation of each case is conducted. Of the 73 notifications of Diphtheria 19 occurred in children under 5, and of the 199 notifications of Scarlet Fever 54 were of children under 5. A careful report of home surroundings is made in each case, and possible sources of infection investigated. Gratuitous hospital treatment, anti-toxin, etc. is provided. Cases of Measles where home nursing is unsatisfactory or impracticable are taken into the Isolation Hospital, and supervision of cases nursed at home is maintained by the Health Visitors. Diarrhœa never was epidemic (9 deaths, 7 under one year) and there was no poliomyelitis. Details of cases of Ophthalmic Neonatorum are appended. With additional cubicular accommodation we hope to admit more of these cases (and their mothers) into the Isolation Hospital.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM, 1925.

Notified.	Treated.		Vision un- impaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
17 1 County	11	6 1 County	14 1 County	1	—	2*

* 1 Broncho Pneumonia and 1 Congenital Syphilis.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.

During the year the following work has been carried out:—

Complaints received ... 191

Number of Contracts signed. (The occupier
agreeing to pay for the services of the Rat-
catcher at the rate of 2/6 per hour) ... 35

Number of baits laid:—

Free service	...	...	14,097	
Contract service	...	...	3,271	
			—	17,368

Number of rats known to be killed:—

Free service	...	...	4,234	
Contract service	...	...	216	
			—	4,450

SHOPS ACTS.

101 visits have been made to Shops, to see that the requirements of the above Acts were carried out.

RAG FLOCK ACT.

10 samples were taken under the above Act.

9 were certified genuine, and 1 adulterated. The vendor of the adulterated sample was cautioned.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Total number of Workshops in the City	...	415
Number of new Workshops inspected	...	23
Total number of Factories in the City	...	472
Number of outworkers premises visited	...	637

INSPECTION :—

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories ... (including Factory Laundries)	40	—	—
Workshops ... (including Workshop Laundries)	509	3	—
Total ...	549	3	—

DEFECTS FOUND :—

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...	29	26 (a)	—	—
Want of ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ...	—	—	—	—
<i>Sanitary Accommodation :—</i>				
Insufficient ...	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	15	15	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-houses ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences ...	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	46	43	—	—

(a) Three in hand.

In 30 instances the premises of Outworkers engaged in the making of wearing apparel were found to be unwholesome ; but it was not necessary to serve Notices.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH (FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS
TRANSFER OF POWERS) ORDER, 1921.

The necessary inspections for carrying out the Order as far as it refers to bakehouses, making of wearing apparel where there is Scarlet Fever or Small Pox, and homework where there is Infectious Disease, have been made.

